nouncing a declaration of war has not yet been resued. In official quarters it is represented that the present situation coupels Russia, in a certain degree, to act single handed, Russia alone among the ant single handed, Russia alone among the great powers having mobilized. The abrupt manner in which the Porte rejected the protocol would make demobilization on Russia's part appear like retreat. Turkey, it is pointed out, desires a conflict and forces on war. In her circular note she not only rejected the protocol, but, in principle, denied to the European Powers the right and faculty of urging in any way internal reforms in Turkey or demanding guarantees for the execution and control of those ameliorations. Thus, an entirely new state of those ameliorations. Thus, an entirely new state of those ameliorations. Thus, an entirely new state of those for the conference has been set saide. Russia, who mobilized with a view to prevent the advance of the Conference has been set saide. Russia, who mobilized with a view to prevent the advance of the creation and control of measures of reform, has given during the last few months a rare example of her pacific intentions and conciliatory endeavors. Turkey, having rejected any opportunity of giving a pacific turn to affairs, now urges forward a decision by arms, and has manifested her deaire for peace, caunot retreat.

NOTHING ALARMING IN THIS nently located in England have received during the past week peremptory summonses to join their regiments in Germany immediately, and a number of young men left London on Saturday and yesterday stated in Berlin that the above order is only the usual attend the military exercises, and is not in any way connected with the present state of political affairs.

ENGLAND'S SPECIAL ENVOY.

Mr. A. H. Layard is going to Constantinople with the idea of keeping this government as correctly informed as possible of the military and political affairs about to occur, also the disposition the Porte manifests during the earliest phases of the struggle, in order to seize, 4f possible, the moment when, in sequence of military events, it will become possible to spondence is published in Rome which claims to show that when England's demand for Russia's disarmament nearly rendered the signing of the protocol im possible the Italian government ondeavored to smooth he difficulty by suggesting a spontaneous declaration

Skirmishing continues between the Miridites and the Turks. According to accounts received at Ragusa a rising of the neighboring tribes is thought imminent, heir chiefs, it is stated, have already gone to Cettinjo to request instructions from the Prince of Montenegro. The different Montenegrin corps are now at their posts, lisions are reported around the Montenegrin frontier between Turkish troops and the tribes of mountaineers who lately assumed an insurrectionary character and were moving to join the Montenegrins. The Montenegrin delegates left Constantinople on Monday for ome via Odessa. RELATIONS OF PRANCE AND GERMANY.

The Duke Decazes informed the French Cabinet, at a council held yesterday, that he had received from Berlin and London formal assurances of the peacein and conciliatory disposition of Germany toward France. Several Paris journals protested energetically against the exaggerated pessimist rumors lately propagated by some foreign papers in regard to the leged unsatisfactory relations between France and Germany in consequence of the agitation maintained by the French ultramontane party since the Papal allo cution against the Italian government.

The German Federal Council has adopted a bill pro posed by Prussia imposing compensatory import duties on certain kinds of foreign iron and steel and fron and steel goods.

President MacMahon has instructed M. Martel, Minister of Justice and Public Worship, to express to the Bishop of Nevers his entire disapproval of the lat-tor's letter asking intervention for the Pope, and to state that the President sees with pain the clergy meddling with internal and even foreign politics. THE TICHBORNE MEETING.

Between fifty and sixty thousand people took part in the Tichborne demonstration yesterday. Their leader, De Morgan, proceeded alone to the House of Com who replied that he would receive a deputation to-day, and it good reasons were given he would move that crowd dispersed peaceably. A SUCCESSFUL DEBUTANTE.

The HERALD'S Paris correspondent telegraphs that

Laura Harris made a brilliagt debut in "Lucia di Lammermoor" at the Italian Opera last eight. The enthusiasm was very great and her singing was in every respect commended.

Mesars. Lockhart & Dempster, commission mer chants and motal brokers and insurance agents, have

A BAD DAY'S WORK

The weather yesterday was tempestuous.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE POWHATAN AT PORT BOYAL-A ROUGH VOYAGE-ONE SEAMAN DROWNED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Via BRAUFORT, S. C., April 17, 1877.

The steam aloop-of-war Powhattan, Captain T. Scott Fillebrown, commanding, arrived from New York this morning and saluted the broad pennant of Commodore A. K. Huges, commanding the naval station, with eleven guns, which were returned by the New Hampshire with seven guns. On her voyage down she encountered a hurricane south of Cape Hatterns, on the 13th and 14th inst., the centre of the storm being to the southward and eastward, and the wind blowing from the northeast with terrific force. accompanied with tremendous seas. The ship was terribly shaken and a good deal damaged, but not erriply snaken and a good deal daringed, but not enough to prevent her from convoying the iron-cad Dictator to League Island, when the fatter is ready to go to sea. During the storm the gig, whaleboat and dingey were carried away and lost, and the jib maintrysal and other storm sails blown to shreds. No cantrast could be kept on the stip for many hours, but she rode out the storm under easy steam.

A SKANAN DROWNER.

On the 14th Adam Berbig, ordinary seaman, was washed overboard from the forecastle and lost altogether.

washed overboard from the lowestan was such as she The experience of the old Powhatan was such as she never passed through before, and all hands considered themselves fortunate in being in port again sale and

MEN FOR THE DICTATOR.

The Powhatan brought a draft of men for the engineer department of the Dictator, which will probably not sail within ten days.

A CRUISING LIGHTSHIP.

not sail within ten days.

Yesterday, the 16th inst., the Powhatan saw the lightship north of and from Fryingpan shoais, near Charleston, and making her way back to her station under sail. She was torn away and blown off in the recent hurricane. Needed no assistance.

MOVEMENT OF NATIONAL VESSELS-ORDERS. WASHINGTON, April 17, 1877.

The Despatch, now fitting out at the Washington Navy Yard, will depart in the course of a few days for Constantinopie to relieve the Gettysburg, when the latter will resume her special surveying service in the

Mediterranean.

A telegram received at the Navy Department from Commodore J. B. Creighton, commanding the Norick (Va.) Navy Yard, announces that the United States steamship Taliapoosa left the naval anchorage there this morning at eight o'clock in company with the monitors Wyandotte, Passiic and Montauk for Washington. He also announces that the new steamer Adams, now fitting up for sea at Norick, will be finished this evening and be ready to sail to morrow. She goes from Norfolk to Rio, where she will remain until November nox; and then join the South Pacific station.

station.

ONDERS.

Licentenant C. W. Jarboe is ordered to the receiving ship Independence, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, in place of Licentenant George E. Eole, detached from that vessel and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Sargeon T. D. Myers is ordered to the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C., in place of Surgeon E. S. Matthews, detached from that vessel and granted two months' leave. Passed Assistant Paymaster J. T. Addicks is ordered to the Saratogs, at Washington.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1877. First Lieutenant Henry C. Danes, Third artillery, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bishop Scabury Mission, Faribault, Minn. First Lieutenant G. G. Greenough, Fourth artillery, has been detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of California.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Витилия, Ра., Аргіі 17, 1877. Thomas Koch, of Freemanaburg, Pa., a trackman on the Leghigh Vailey Railroad, was suddenly thrown from a train while making a flying switch here to-day and instantly killed.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Favorable Gales for the Omnibus Bill in the House.

VOTES ON PRELIMINARY QUESTIONS.

The Effort to Decrease the Taxa

IMPROVEMENTS IN NEW YORK CITY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1877. The Assembly had a busy time to-day. The bill rela-tive to taxation of stockholders of banks and the surplus funds of savings banks created a long and warm discussion, in which the banks and the taxpayers at large were respectively championed with much energy. In the course of the debate Mr. Alvord said the er emption provided for would relieve from taxation bill was ordered to a third reading. The following is a copy of the bill as amended:—

AN ACT authorizing the taxation of stockholders of banks and the surplus finds of savings banks.

SECTION I. No tax shall hereafter be assessed on the canSECTION I. No tax shall hereafter be assessed on the canstall property or translate of any bank or banking association organized under the authority of this State or the
United States, except as herelandire provided.

SEC. 2 The shareholders of every bank or banking association shall be assessed and taxed upon their shares of
stock therein in the same manner as now provided by law,
except that the surplus is an amount equal to twenty-buyper cent of the capital of each bank or banking association
shall be exempt from assessment or taxation.

SEC. 3. This art shall take effect immediately.

THE OMNIBUS BILL.

After this Mr. Fish moved to suspend the rules, so that the bill known as the Omnibus bill be considered in the next Committee of the Whole, and the previous

in the next Committee of the Whole, and the previous question being moved the motion was agrend to, year 71, nays 45, the democrats voting with the republicant, and in the affirmative being Resers O'Hare, Healey, Mitchell and Bradiey.

Mr. Fish then moved that the bill be considered in next Committee of the Whole, and on that he moved the previous question, which was ordered, 68 to 43, and the motion was agreed to. These two votes may be deemed a test of the chances of the bill, and they seem good. On the Brist vote there were twelve members absent, Fiecke King, Niven, Purdy, Rica, Sheidon, Skillman, Silter, Stone, Tabor, Waddell and Wemple. Of these King, Waddell and Sheldon are republicanz. To-morrow, should the Omnibus bill be reached, an amendment will be proposed reducing the Police Board to two in place of four commissioners, to consist of the president and treasurer, Messrs. Smith and Wheeler.

Mr. Stein to-day introduced a bill which provides that the Comptroller of the city of New York shall create and issue, within sixty days after the passage of this act, for improvements in said city other than are now provided for by law, a public fund, to be denominated "The 1817 improvement bends of the city of New York," to the amount of \$2,000,000. The bonds shall be of the denominations of \$10, \$25, \$50, \$100 and \$500 each, bearing interest of lour per cent, redeemable in twenty-one years after date. The Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen are created a commission, to serve without pay, to execute all work authorized in the act and

Aidermen are created a commission, to serve without pay, to execute all work authorized in the act and control the expenditures for the same. They are to meet once a month, and as often as they deem necessary, and have power to direct the various heads of departments to proceed with any work provided for in

the act.

FIRE RECAPES IN HOTELS.

A bill introduced to-day by Mr. Baldwin provides for the better security of life from fire in hotels, &c., which requires all hotels of more than three stories in height to be provided with ropes, so as to emble persons to escape therefrom in case of fire. The rope shall be ten feet longer than the height from the window from which it is to issue to the ground. The rope shall be three-eighths of an inch in diameter and securely knotted twelve inches between each knot. A penalty of \$50 per day is inflicted in case of neglect to furnish these escapes.

to furnish these escapes.

THE SALARY MILL

In the evening session of the House Langbein's Salary bill, after a long and heated discussion, was ordered to a third reading, then recommitted to the Committee on Cities with power to report complete, retaining its place on order of third reading.

in the Senate the Sapply oil occupied both the morning and evening sessions, and various minor amendments were made therein.

The Sub-Committee of the Whole, of the Assembly, have decided to report in favor of the passage of Mr. Emerson's bill, giving women the right to noid office as school trustees.

LOUISIANA.

TEMPORARY DELAY IN THE COMPOSITION AR-RANGEMENTS-BEPUBLICAN BELUCTANCE TO SURBENDER POWER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HEBALD,]

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1877.
This morning the Nicholis Legislature formally adopted the adjustment resolutions and transmitted them to the President's committee. About noon two terms. This they declined to do, refusing to consider any project not tendered officially in writing. There-upon the commissioners retired, after which a caucus was held, in which the matter was discussed at full length and with great spirit. Warmoth and others made violent speeches, denouncing surrender and the terms as unlair.

GROUNDS OF COMPLAINT.

The proposal to seat the three democratic members from the Seventh ward was particularly denounced, and a disposition to stand out for the original proposition—the Returning Board basis of organization—second to be unaumous.

and a disposition to stand out for the original proposition—the Returning Board basis of organization—seemed to be unanimous.

FLEADING FOR POLITICAL LIFE.

Subsequently Warmoth and McMillan visited the commission at their rooms, where they spent nearly two hours, carnestly protesting against their action.

In the alternoon the commissioners prepared the official document and intrusted it to McMillan, who will present it to the Packard Legislature to-morrow. The dissatisfaction turns upon the democratic majority incident to the proposed settlement, which will be latal to the Senatorial aspirations of Warmoth and other republican leaders.

Not dissociately to the positions taken, and this may create a short delay; but will not, in the general opinion, prevent the adjustment being effected.

NARING THE SOLUTION

A committee of both houses of the Packard Legislature called upon the commission to-night, by invitation, to consult upon the situation. In response to inquiry before entering they stated that they had already agreed to obtain a direct answer from the commission as to whether a refusal to accept the terms offered would read in withdrawing the troops. In such event they would to-morrow accept them and dissolve their organization; otherwise they would stick to Packard to the bitter end.

NO DECISION.

The Legislative Committee remained in session with

to Fackard to the bitter end.

No DECUSION.

The Legislative Committee remained in session with the commission discussing the situation until eleven o'clock, but all attempts to obtain from the latter the covered assurance with regard to the withdrawal of the troops proved ineffective. They would not give the least intimation, either of the President's or their own course. On leaving the Legislative Committee appeared to be in doubt as to their probable action to-morrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE RETIRING REPUBLICAN SECRETARIES ALLOWED ONE MORE DAY--NEGRO CON-SPIRATORS RESPITED,

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

COLUMBIA, April 17, 1877. mewhat to their surprise and gratification the republican secretaries were permitted to enter their offices to-day and to remain as long as they pleased officers, who were apparently in no haste to do to-day

officers, who were apparently in no haste to do to-day an unpleasant duty winch could as well be put off until to-morrow. This proper delay was allowed for removal of private property, and the order of exclusion will probably be issued and enforced to morrow.

CONDEMNAD CONSPIRATORS RESPITED.

GOVERNOT Hampton to-day granted a respite of fourteen days to the ten negroes now lying in Abbeville Jail and sentenced to be hanged on Friday next for the conspiracy which resulted in the murder of one man in Abbeville county in December last. The respite is for the purpose of allowing the Governor time to examine the evidence and other testimony, with a view to the assured pardon or commutation of sentence of a majority of the condemned med.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CHARLESTON, April 17, 1877.

The reception of Governor Hampton to-morrow, or the occasion of his first visit to Charleston since the election, will be a great evation, in which the election, will be a great evation, in which the people will give expression to the universal joy at the deliverance of South Carolina from misrule. The Governor's arrival at the depot will be amounced by a salute of 109 gons from the Washington artillery. After being escorted to his quarters he will breakinst with a committee representing the business community and hold a public reception. In the afternoon he will review the minitary, who will appear in the largest, most showy and most spirited parade that has taken place here since the war closed. Business will be suspended and the city given up to the gala doings. WASHINGTON.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, April 17, 1877. THE PROSECUTION OF EX-SECRETARY ROBESON-DEMOCRATS MOVING IN THE MATTER.

The proaccusion of ex-Secretary Robeson for his alleged misappropriation of the funds of the Navy Department will be a leading feature of democratic policy in the forthcoming session of Congress. All the facts are being carefully collected, at the instance of prominent democrats in the North, and, together with the law and parliamentary precedents governing the mat-ter, will form the basis for procuring the processed indictment of the ex-Secretary. It is not known that impeachment will be included in this programme of Reiknap case not encouraging such a step; but if it is likely to be justified by a probability that the Senato as at present composed would find it had jurisdiction over an official who had resigned from office recourse

Hon. John A. Kasson, ex-member of Congress from Iowa, has been tendered and has accepted the position of Minister of the United States to Spain.

OUR RUSSIAN VISITORS. DEPARTURE OF THE GRAND DUCAL PARTY FOR

WASHINGTON. Shortly before nine o'clock yesterday morning His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Alexis, His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral Boutskoff, Baron Schilling, Dr. Coudrine and Flag Commander Alexiest and the valet of the Grand Duko Alexis and his white buildog came on shore from the flagship Svetlana in the Admiral's barge. They took third street, and were driven down through the city, across Desbrosses street lerry to the Pennaylvania Railroad depot in Jersey City. The servanis, with the baggage, had praceded the party, leaving the Svesiana over an hour before. The imperial party left Jersey City for Washington on the twenty-five minutes to ten A. M. limited express train, which was due in Washington at about four o'clock P. M. They travelled in the elegantly fitted up special car No. 30.

ON BOARD THE SVETLANA.

There were quite a number of invited guests—ladies and gentlemen—on board the flarship Svetiana yesterday afternoon. M. Berger, Centennial Commissioner for Luxembourg, visited the flagship, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, during the alternoon. The band of the flagship played from two to four o'clock on the quarter deck, forward of the cabin of the Captain, the Grand Duke Alexis. third street, and were driven down through the city,

TO WASHINGTON-A RECEPTION BY PRESIDENT HAYES TO POLLOW-PREVIOUS VISITS OF THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,]

Washington, April 17, 1877.
The Grand Duke Alexis, accompanied by the Grand Duke Constantine, Admiral Boutakoff, Baron Schilling and several officers of the Russian fleet, arrived here this afternoon on the limited express from New

The arrival of the distinguished party took place s quietly that until the fact was announced in a paragraph in one of the evening papers it was hardly known outside the officials concerned in their recepat the railway station.
RECEPTION AT THE DEPOT.

of his secretaries of legation, also in full dress, were in waiting at the station with carriages, into which the party were at once escerted and driven to the Russian Binister's residence. The several carriages made quite a procession, and were headed by the Russian

Minister's residence. The several carriages made quite a procession, and were headed by the Russian Minister's private equipage, on which was mounted the well known man-at-arms of the Russian Embassy, a chasseur in uniform, with a sweeping white plume on his military helmet.

At the Embassy.

It was about half-past four o'clock when the carriages arrived at the Embassy. A new cocoanut matting was stretched from the curb across the sidewalk leading up to the doors of the mansion. Quickly springing from the carriage box the gayly uniformed chasseur opened the door of the vehicle containing the Grand Bukes, and then took his position at the right, saluting the distinguished party as they passed up the nigh steps to the house. The youthful children of the Russian Minister and the valets of the Embassy, dressed in full court costume, stood at the door, while above, on the landing of the first floor, stood the matronly and elegantly dressed hostess, in the person of the wife of the Russian Minister. The house being in a very retired part of the city, everything on the street were its accustomed quiet appearance, save that the female curiosity of the neighbors in the adjoining houses was manifested in the presence of the lair occupants at the opened windows.

The imperial visitors were dressed in simple citizens' attire, without any mark of distinction. Both the Grand Dukes looked remarkably well. As they arighted they typped their hats to Mrs. Shiehkin and rapidly passed into the house. Portemanteaux, valets and the favorite buildeg of Alexis followed.

The apartments have been newly uphosistered for the ducal party, and the Russian Minister has given up his own suite, and, in fact, the whole house to them, taking, for the time being, the Raudali mansion on the opposite side of the street, which was hastily dited up this morning to receive him and his family. Lunch

taking, for the time being, the Randali mansion on the opposite side of the street, which was hastily litted up this morning to receive him and his family. Lunch was immediately set, and was followed in due time by

a magnificent dinner.
THE RECEPTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

a magnificent dinner.
The evening was spent in retirement, preparing for the formal reception to be given to them to-morrow by President Hayes. The celat of this visit, which is official and free from the quiotude which has marked the previous visits of the Grand Dukes to this city, has been in striking contrast to the privacy so skilfully and assistationally preserved on account of the Wish of the Russian authorities to resent certain unhappy incivilities arising out of the Calacazy imbroglio.
PRINCES' VISITS.

This is nominally the second, but really the third, visit of Alexis to Washington. It will be remembered that he made a trip here incognite last month on the occasion of the inauguration of Fresident Hayes, when his curiosity to witness the spectacle got the better of his restraint about visiting Washington during the existence of the regime then going out of power. It was noticed that the Russian Embasy in the Senate Chamber on that occasion was larger by several personages than usual, and the new comers were supposed to be officers of the Russian fleet them lying at Noriolk, as they actually were, although their other more excited rank was far from being suspected.

EX.PRESIDENT LERDO.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17, 1877. Ex-President of Mexico Lerdo, accompanied by his secretary and interpreter, paid a visit to the Bessemer Steel Works, near Harrisburg, this morning. They

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CRIEF STONAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, ADRIL 18-1 A. M. For New England, portheast to southeast winds and

partly cloudy weather during the day, with rising followed by failing barometer, slight change in temperature, and during the evening threatening weather For the Middle States, partly cloudy weather and

local rains, with east to south winds, slight rain, followed by falling barometer and no change in temper-For the South Atlantic States, warmer southeast to

southwest winds, falling barometer and increasing cloudiness, with rain during the evening. For the Gull States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally cloudy weather and rain, with southerly to

esterly winds, falling barometer and slight changes in the temperature during the day. For the lake region, threatening weather and rain, with increasing northerly to easterly winds and slight changes in the temperature and barometer, except in

ter and a slight rise in temperature. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valing the night by cooler northerly to westerly winds and rising barometer, with partly cloudy weather.

phis and rise slowly at stations below. The Upper Missouri and fled River will rise slowly. Cautionary signals continue at Alpena, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, Escanaba, Marquette and Duluth.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the emperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy,

Herald Building:—

1876, 1877.

3 A. M. 43 46 3:30 P. M. 50 64
6 A. M. 41 45 6 P. M. 52 54
9 A. M. 47 53 9 P. M. 45 50
12 M. 53 62 12 P. M. 41 45

DETAILS OF THE SURRENDER OF A LARGE BODY OF SIGUX TO GENERAL CROOK-ANOTHER

LARGE BAND COMING IN. CREYENER, Wy. T., April 17, 1877. Advices from Fort Robinson, Neb., dated the 16th, state that on the 14th inst. the village of Sloux previously mentioned as coming in with Spotted Tail surrendered to General Crook at the Spotted Tail Agency. The village numbered about 1,000 persons, mainly Sans Arcs and Minneconfous, under Roman Nose and other chiefs. They asked permission to approach the agency in the style commonly used by them upon entering a friendly village, which was

granted them.

CREEMONIALS OF SURRENDER.

About ten o'clock the warriors, to the number of perhaps three bundred, made a regular charge on the agency from several directions, yelling and firing their pieces in the air. At eleven o'clock the main village flied past the nost and seat the first pieces.

agency from several directions, veiling and firing their pieces in the air. At cieven o'clock the main village filed past the post and went into camp on a spot designated by the agent. As the village was approached about thirty principal chiefs and head men rose in a line into the lort, advancing slowly up the parade to the commanding officer's quarters, where, wheeling to the ieff, they faced General Crook, to whom they were presented by Spotted Tail. The son of Lone Horn first rods forward and, laying his gun on the ground, said—"I lay down this gun as a token of submission to General Crook, to whom they may be crail Crook, to whom I wish to surreader." The chiefs all shook hands with General Crook and rode away to put their people in camp.

On the libth inst. a council was held in which the Indians were told what would be required of them by the government. They said that their processions of a desire for peace were sincere, and this is fully credited by all who saw them. They turned over to the agent upward of 1,450 ponies and horses; also arms the exact number of which could not be accertained but the collection embraced many carbines taken in the Cusier massacre. They are believed to have brought in many relies of that affair, and General Crook bias given orders to spare no pains in the recovery of such thanks. In the alternoon the peaceable Indians gave the newcomers a least and we had an opportunity of witnessing the lamous Omaha dance.

Another Party coming in.

Five hundred General Crook some days ago of their intention to surrender.

Concaso, lit, April 17, 1877.

They notified General Crook some days ago of their intention to surrender.

GENERAL CROOK'S REPORT.

Chicago, Itl., April 17, 1877.

The following was received here to-day:—

Lamp Robinson. Neb., April 16, 1877.

To Lieutenant General Streaming my stay there. Their disposition seemed to be very good and Spotted Tail agency. Northern Indians arrived during my stay there. Their disposition seemed to be very good and Spotted Tail says they are honest in their professions. They also talk very positively of the others coming, but the news received through this sgency is still contradictory. I expect to have accurate information in a lew days. In the evert of any considerable number of Indians staying out, if you still want to send the Fawness to the mouth of the Tougas River, it would probably be well to defer their muster for a few days until Can obtain definite intelligence. I expect they day of the control of

THE RAILROAD STRIKE.

SPECIAL POLICEMEN FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRAINS AND PROPERTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17, 1877. HARRISBURG, Pa., April 17, 1877.

The Governor to-day issued commissions to twenty special police officers appointed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company to protect the new employes and the property of the company. Many others will be empowered to act in the same capacity during the next few days. The appointment of during the next few days. The appointment of the special police is due not so much to a fear of the company that the striking engineers and firemen will do violence to the interests of the corporation as to a determination to quiet the apprehensions of passengers and others who patronize the road. The commissions were issued to-day at the personal request of General Superintendent Wootten. The action of the engineers and firemen in withdrawing from the employ of the company has not materially interfered with the movement of trains at this point, their places having all been filled by former employes of the Reading and Pennsylvania railroads.

THE SITUATION IN SCHUYLKILL VALLEY-A THREATENING MEETING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

POTTSVILLE, April 17, 1877.

This has been an eventful day in this vicinity in the history of the contest between the Reading Railroad and the Brotherhood of Engineers. All trains to and from this place ran regularly except one, the passenger Freight and coal trains were dispatched on time. in running order. Superintendent Olhausen, at Ma-hanoy Plain, reports more men than he wants, and today was able to spare to Superintendent Reinhart, of the Catawissa road, fitteen men. Only the passenger and one or two freight trains have thus far been moved on

one or two freight trains have thus far been moved on this route, but it is expected that to-day business will be fully resumed.

IMPORTANT AND THREATENING MERTING.

Information is just received here from Reading that at a large and enthusiastic meeting of railroad men held there to-night it was decided that at twelve o'clock to-night all old conductors, baggage masters and brakemen will quit work. It is impossible now to state how general this strike will be, but a new and important factor has been introduced into the contest, and the result cannot fail to be disastrous, at least for the time, to the Reading Company.

THE MOLLY MAGUIRE CONVICTION

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., April 17, 1877. The jury in the case of John Malloy, the Molly Ma guire charged with complicity in the murder of Morgan Powell, to-day rendered a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner is the sixth man con-victed of complicity in this murder.

THE EXCISE EXCITEMENT.

THE ALARM ABATING-DEPARTURE OF A COM-MITTEE TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION - MOR-BISSRY'S BILL GENERALLY APPROVED BY THE TRADE.

The assurances made by the District Attorney, the Mayor and other officials that no undue advantage will be taken by the authorities of the recent decision of the Court of Appeals has given the liquor dealers hope and tended to allay the excitement that has existed ever since the decision appeared in the daily papers Timid persons, who had resolved to put in cots and rent stables, and thereby give to their premises the title of an unn, have abandoned such expedients to conform to the law and watch with interest the Legis lature at Albany. Among many liquor deal-

the law and watch with interest the Legislature at Albany. Among many liquor dealers visited yesterday by a Herath reporter general satisfaction seems to be felt with the bill that Senator Morrissey is to introduce. The full ext of this still was printed exclusively in the Herathof yesterday. Whether Mr. Morrissey will be able to get it through both branches of the Legislature is a matter of great concern to the trade. All hope of the passage of any bill giving more freedom to the German population as regards "Sunday lager" has been abandoned, and the dealers will be satisfied if they get a law that will cover the omission in the act of 1870.

The sub-committee of the Agitation Committee were quite active yesterday in canvassing the views of the browers and leading wholesale and retail dealers with a view of ascertaining what will be acceptable to them before they proceed to Albany and the representatives at the temperance meeting in Dr. Crosby's church on Tuesday evening, and one of the committee states that the demonstration was so insignificant that the committee do not deem it necessary to get up a mass meeting to counteract its influence. The gentlemen who go to Albany under the authority of the Agitation Committee are ex-Alderman Henry Clausen, brewer; George Ehret, brewer; Jacob Ruppert, brewer; Markin Arnemann, ctailer; C. R. Townsend, wholesale cealer; Henry Conningnam, George W. Sauer and Charles Appel, retailers, and Fred Hollander, importer. They will be accompanied by Mr. Fred Conway, of the Executive Committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association, whose members work in unison with the Agitation Committee.

The Putnam Hall, Delegation.

A wast to Mr. Dovle, one of the committee appointed.

Committee.

A visit to Mr. Dovie, one of the committee appointed at the meeting at Puinam Hall, on Monday, was made yesterday. He states that the committee appointed to visit Albany have not decided what particular bill they will urge upon the Legislature. They represent the society known as the Lequor and Beer Dealers' Projective and Benevolent Association, and they took their departure last evening for the capital. The names of the delegates are as follows:—John Keenan, Richard O'Grady, Stephen O'Keele and John Howard.

A TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

GRAND ANTI-ALCOHOL CONVENTION OF LONG ISLAND SOCIETIES-FUNDS FOR A LORBYING COMMITTEE.

A temperance convention for Long Island was held yesterday, under the auspices of the clergymen of Brooklyn, in the Brooklyn Tabernacie. The call was well responded to, about eighty delegates being present at the morning session.

ular delegates present. The Rev. A. G. Lawson read an essay on the "Modes of Church Temperance Work."

Promptly at two o'clock the convention was called to order by the President, who called on the different delegates from the churches to make reports as to the progress of the temperance work in their different organizations. These reports were to the effect that the work was quite successful.

organizations. These reports were to the effect that the work was quite successful.

Mr. Spellman, from the Committee on Resolutions presented a series, expressing gratitude for the recent decision of the Court of Appeals of this State in the construction given to our excise have, determining

decision of the Court of Appeals of this State in the construction given to our exists have, determining their frue intent and legal effect, whereby nearly all licenses authorizing the sale of intexicating liquors are deciared illegal and void; also appearing to the Legislature to stand firm in favor of these laws. The remainder were of a routine character.

The resolutions were adopted. Dr. John D. Fulton and Mr. Harvey B. Spollman were ciected as the committeemen to go to Albany and urge the temperance movement before the Legislature. A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of the convention and of the committee to go to Albany; \$64 was the sum raised.

sum raised.

THE EVENING RESSION.

The evening sees on was called to order precisely at half-past seven, the Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll presiding. Dr. Reed and Dr. Fution made short speeches lavoring the temperance cause. Addresses were also made by reformed inebrintes, among them Jerry McCauley and Oliver Cotter. The latter gentlemen gave their experience of drunkenness. Fully 800 persons were present dering the day, and at night the number reached 1,000.

A series of gospel temperance meetings to be held

in Newark for the ensuing ten days were inagurated ward W. Bliss, of Hart'ord, Conn., as leader, and Pro-fessor W. F. Sherwin as musical director. The hall was comfortably filled.

BROTHERLY LOVE (?).

THE RECENT FRACAS IN PHILADELPHIA -- COW-HIDING AN EDITOR-INTERVIEW WITH THE ASSAILANT--LIBEL SUITS AND WHAT CAME OF THEM-M'RAY'S STATEMENT.

A HERALD reporter yesterday met in this city Mr. Nathaniel McKay, whose rowdy exploit in cowhiding Alexander K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, on Monday morning last in that city, was the topic of general conversation at the clubs and hotels here, where Mr. McKay is very well known. Mr. McKay appeared with his left band much swollen and fractured and bound up with lint bandages. Upon being asked if he had any statement to make regarding his connection with the rencontre he said:-

A'KAY'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

"In what way?" "They stated that McClure got me by the throat while I was cowhiding him, which is not true. He did not lay his hands on my throat. Both himself and ex-Governor Curtin took hold of me to prevent me from using the cowhide, catching me by the coat and shoulders and attempting to get me down. The papers also represented that I had three or four roughs to assist me. This is not the fact. The truth is that when both men (McClure and Curtin) took hold of me my coachman (Colon) interfered. I had previously instructed him not to take any part whatever unless a ad grabbed hold of me to get me off McClure while he had his head down on my breast with both arms over his face. When I got his head up where I could reach

his lace. When I got his head up where I could reach him I dealt several very severe blows with my fist our his mouth, forebead and eyes, which he will carry for a lew days at least."

"How were you separated?"

"We were separated by the crowd, who, of course, mustered to see the fray I find by punching his head that it is as hard as his heart, and if I had hit the bricks in the old Independence Hall, nearby, my hand could not have been so badly injured as it is. (It was a loft-hander.")

could not have been so badly injured as it is. (It was a lot-hander.")
"Did McClure show fight?"
"None whatever. He only held his head down and pushed, Governor Curtin assisting him at the same time. As soon as McClure got two good black eyes I was arrested by the police, taken before a magnistrate and held in \$500 bail, on a charge of simple assault, to appear at the next term of the Court of Quarter Sessions."

collision?"
"The immediate cause was because I met McClure in a public place and meant to chastise him, and thought be was in good company for once, that of a famous war Governor, and one of the owners of his paper, the Times. The remote cause of the attack was a continuous series of slanders on me by McClure's paper almost daily."

tinuous series of sianders on me by McClure's paper almost daily."

"What did they charge?"

THE TIERS' CHARGES AGAINST M'KAY.

"They Charge me with corruption in my contracts with the Navy Department. Since March, 1875, I have had McClure and McClure and McLaughlin (one of the owners of the Times) arrested nine times, I think, for libel. We have had one trial which lasted tweive days, and they failed to prove any of the charges they had made against me. The Judge who sat in the case charged the jury that the defendants had not proven any of their allegations. On the contrary, all the others of the Navy Yard, including the Commodore, swore in court that the government had not lost any article in the transfer of the government property from the Navy Yard to League Island, and that my contracts were performed landfully. The jury look the case and were out six days. Eleven of the jury were for the conviction of McClure and one for his acquittal."

Since this rial?"

"What has been the course of the Times toward you since this trial?"

"Ever about lour months they kent quiet and did not the contract of the state of the courter of the provent of the contract of the con

"What has oeen the course of the Final lowerd you since this trial?"

"For about four months they kept quiet and did not mention my name in any way. I did not propose to bother them or myself in any further libigation, except for the damage suit against the Times Fublishing Company now on the docket for trial, the amount of damages to be determined by the jury. I have spent in the courts of Philadelphia, in counsel fees, stenographer's charges, &a., about \$10,000, in order to obtain justice from the courts and to convict the slanderers. I have falled in every attempt to get justice. I can see no cause for his newspaper attacks on me. I am a pilain citizen. I do my business in Philadelphia legitimately, and the people with whom I have had dealings have always treated me with courtesy and consideration except one firm, against whom I

REFERENCES OF THE ATTACKS. "I can do no business in any part of the country but McClure brings a slur upon me in his paper in some way the next day. I am bound to put an end to this is some way. That I am fully resolved upon. I nope that the courts of Philadelphia will devise some way to bring these libellers to justice."

**NAT'S PHILADELPHIA CITIZENSHIP.

"You were formerly a resident of Boston and of New."

bring these libellors to justice."

"You were formerly a resident of Boston and of New York city, I believe, Mr. McKay. Have you established your permanent residence in Philadelphia?"

"Yes, sir. I have a residence in Chestnut street for my children who are attending school. I shall remain a citizen of Philadelphia until I complete my suits against the Times Puolishing Company if it takes a life time. I flatter myself that I am in good standing among the citizens and newspapers of Philadelphia, except the Times. I know no reason for the persistent attacks of that paper upon me, except that which may arise from political causes.

E'RAY'S ANYEONDENTS.

"I am a plain mechanic, and never earned a dollar except in mechanical pursuits. I have worked in shipyards in Boston (Donald McKay's, my brother), for lifteen years; bad charge of his business as a mechanic in the yards, and built the finest ships that ever floated on the ocean. I served my time with Bonaid from a boy. I do not deserve the attacks made upon me by McClinre in his paper. He must certainly mean some-body else and not me. As soon as the Court gives me a day I will try McClure for his libelious articles. Every respectable citizen I have met in Philadelphia since the affair has congratulated me for the bold stand I have taken. Your paper in March, last year, made charges against me, based upon an article fernished by the Philadelphia Times, and alterward, finding them to have been laise and malicious, manfully retracted them."

CREEDMOOR.

FIRST COMPETITION OF THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB FOR THE CHOICE OF SENIOR AND JUNIOR TRAMS.

The members of the Amsteur Ride Club had their first competition at Creedmoor yesterday for the purpose of choosing senior and junior teams to represent the association in matches that may becealter take

This competition was the first of eight weekly marches to be held by the club. The matches are open to all members of the club, distances 800, 900

open to all members of the club, distances 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, fifteen rounds at each range, but no sighting shots or previous practice to be allowed on the day of the contest. The eight mon making the highest average record in any six of such competitions shall constitute the senior team of the club, and the next eight the junior team; and the marksman who makes the highest average in such as competitions shall be awarded a reliable metal.

There were thirteen entries yeaserday, two of whom withdrew. The shooting commenced at haif-past ten o'clock. After going over the first two ranges a recess was had, practice being renewed soon alterward and the scores completed at a quarter-past three o'clock. The best work of the day was done by Captain Anderson, who made a very good showing of 70 out of a possible 75 at 1,000 yards. The leading score, which is 130 out of a possible 225 points, comes up in some measure to rather above the average record of what was accomplished last year under similar circumstances. Major Henry Fulton, who was obliged to eave for the city before completing his score, made a pretty good target of 68 points at the first range. Mr. Fisher, who shot with a muzzie-loading rife of his own construction, did well considering that his weapon was a new one.

take place.

A good deal of speculation is indulged in as to what will be the result of the long range match soon to come off between teams from New York and violnity on the one side and worthly ad usignormed on the

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

PUBLIC MEETING IN AID OF THE PROPOSES HOME-ENCOURAGING SUBSCRIPTIONS-A LET-TER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

of Music to aid in the erection of the new soldiers' home for disabled soldiers from the State of New York who served during the late war of the rebellion. The house was full, but the members of the committee and the prominent gentlemen who had been invited to seats on the stage did not appear in great numbers. From the Committee on Arrangements there were present Peter Cooper, Oswald Ottendorfer and Alexander Shaler; from the Committee on Arrangements were Douglas Camp-bell and Charles K. Graham. Among the prominent citizens present were Paniel Sickles, Henry Bergh, Dr. Peasley, Dr. Sayre, Dr. Sims, Judge Noah Davis, Thurlow Weed, General Robinson, Dr. C. F. Chandler, Benjamin H. Field, Joel B. Erhardt, Marshall O. Roberts, B. K. Phelps, General Max Weber, Vice Admiral Rowan, General Hancock and Fred-erick Depeyster. The Academy was tastefully bore eloquent evidence of the hery ordeal through which they had passed. Judge Noah Davis was called upon to preside. Mr. Douglas Campbell opened the neeting. Its object, he said, was to make known the York so generously turnished in the war of the rebelhon. The reason of their destitute condition arose

condition of a large number of the brave men that New York so generously jurnished in the war of the rebellion. The reason of their destitute condition aross from the ignorance of the public in regard to it. The meeting was to dispet this ignorance and make an appeal for aid.

Judge Davis, on taking the chair, briefly related the sad condition of the disabled soldlers of New York State. Of the 2,680,525 men enhanted during the war New York furnished 486,060. Returns from the different counties in the State showed that 480 of the disabled soldiers were inmates of the poorhouses, where they were hered with tramps and thieves. The public in general was ignorant of these facts. Many persons would be inclined to ask why the national soldiers' homes were not sufficient. But none were admitted into these institutions who had not been disabled in active service. There was absolutely no provision for those poor men who had lought the battles of the Union and afterward became unable to support inemseives. A soldiers' home had now been planned by the veterans of New York. A farm of 240 acres had been purchased at Bath, in Steuben county, for \$20,000. The sum of \$80,000 more was needed to complete the buildings. To raise this atmount, Judge Davis made an elequent appeal, with which ne concluded his address. Judge John R. Brady put the meeting on account of the extreme liness of his son. He said there was no one whose scenings would not revolt at the thought that these soldiers would be left to be provided for as common paupers. He appealed to the patriotism of those whose exemption from the calamities of disunton is so largely due to the men who fought for the Union "Nearly three vears ago," he conhined by fine of the citizens of the State, exclusive of sinking lunds, would not evoted at the thought that these soldiers who had been the sold that when the soldiers' flome is completed by the voluntary courfied to a mount of the electron of the Easte Comprisier.

The Rev. Dr. Alger then made an appeal for aid, saying that tho

Mr. Douglas Campbell, Chairman Committee of Arrange

Mr. Douglas Camprill. Chairman Committee of Arrangements:—
Dear Sir.—Your favor of the 24th of March, asking me to preside at a meeting to be held in New York city, on the 17th of April, to raise funds for the benefit of destitute soldiers of the rebellion, as received. The object of the meeting is a most commendable one, and it would graffly me exceedingly to contribute in any way to its successivative would be impossible for me to say now that I would attend. In five weeks from Wednesday next I expect to assif for Europe. In the meantime I have business of a private nature here and elsewhere, and it is not probable that I will be there by the time specified. Should I do so I will attend toe meeting, but ask that some other person be called upon to preside who can perform such duties much better than I can.

Again desiring that the greatest success should attend your meeting for so worthy an object, I subscribe myself a sincere wisher of its success. Very truly yours, U.S. GRANT.

The meeting closed with a patriotte and stirring address by Corporal James Tanuer, Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of the State of New York.

BONDENG THE DEAD.

the Department of Public Charities and Correction.
The monument is to be of Italian marble, sixteen
feet in height, and will cost about \$700.
The monument is intended to commemorate the
deeds of all these gailant soldiers and sailors who
fill honorable graves, if ever so humble. Reno Post
will formally dedicate and decorate the monument
May 30 (Decoration Day).

IS IT A BONANZA?

Four weeks ago the Commissioner of Public Works sent in a communication to the Board of Aldermen, in accordance with law, certifying as to the necessity for repairing certain streets. Mr. Campbell, in his communication, selected granite block pavement, which is considered the best and most desirable. About \$200,000

is to be expended in the work. It is well understood that the democratic Aldermen and Commissioner of Public Works have been at to be too independent for our "City Fathers." This ordinance nangs fire for various rumored reasons. Among them is the report that a ring of contractors have had the ear of some of the Aidermon for some time, and ideas of "addition, division and stience"

time, and ideas of "addition, division and stience" seem to mystify the prolific minds of those gentlemen. The grantic pavement, it is urged, comes from Massachusetts, while trap block and Bolgian can be procured a little nearer home.

At yeaterday's meeting of the Aldermen the Commissioner of Public Works sent in a communication urging some action in the matter.

Alderman Pinckney asked unanimous consent that the ordinance aliuded to by Mr. Campbell should be considered. Alderman Keenan objected and then moved to adjourn. This motion was carried, thus defeating a chance to pass the necessary law giving authority for paving these streets. Several thousand men can be employed in this work.

The vote on adjournment stood as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Salmon, Lamb, Shiels, Joyce, Reenan, Coie, Hall, Twomey, Sauer, Guntzer, Reilly, Sievin, Purroy. Nays—Messrs. Morris, Simonson, Pinckney, Phillips, Lewis, De Vries, Enrhart, Cowing.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor C. C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, and Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue. Congressman Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, is at the Windsor. General Willtam B. Franklin, of Hartford, is at the Albemarie, Secretary of State Joseph A. Engelhard, of North Car. olina, and Captain James E. Jouett, United States of the steamship Bothnia, is at the Brevoort, General John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman. the Grand Central. John G. Thompson, of Columbus, Ohio, is at the St. James. Ex-Senator Daniel P. Wood, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman. J. W. Jon Vice President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, is at the St. Nicholas.

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A.—BENNE T BUILDING.
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JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av, and 20th st., city. NEW PUBLICATIONS. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES FROM SLOOD POL-

following chosen :- Mr. E. Hale, President; Messre, J. L. Mitchells and H. V. S. Myers, secretaries; twentyfive vice presidents were also chosen. Mr. Talmage made a short address of welcome to the members. The

An election for permanent officers was held and the

was a new one. the Turf, Field and Farm short range gold badge will